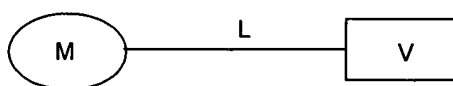


**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

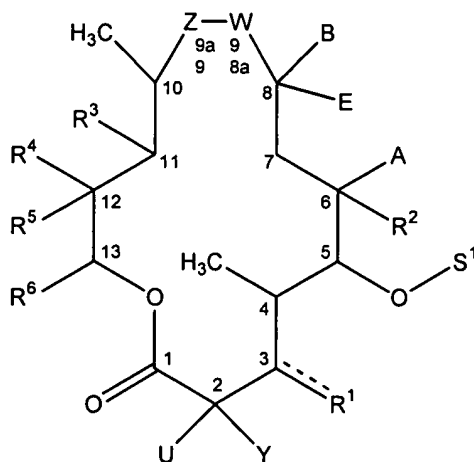
1. (Currently Amended) A compound of the formula **I**:

**I**

wherein

**M** represents a group of

Formula **II**:

**II**

wherein:

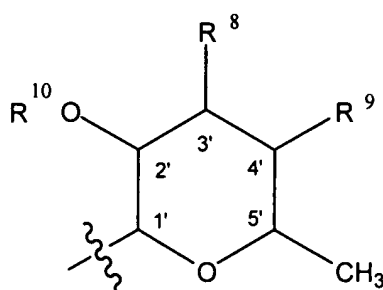
- (i) Z and W independently are:  $>C=O$ ,  $>CH_2$ ,  $>CH-NR_tR_s$ ,  $>N-R_N$  or  $>C=N-R_M$  or a bond  
wherein:

$R_t$  and  $R_s$  independently are hydrogen or alkyl;

$R_M$  is hydroxy, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy or  $OR^p$ ;

$R_N$  is hydrogen,  $R^P$ , alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, or  $-C(X)-NR_tR_s$ ; wherein  $X$  is  $=O$  or  $=S$ ;  
provided that  $Z$  and  $W$  cannot both simultaneously be,  $>C=O$ ,  $>CH_2$ ,  
 $>CH-NR_tR_s$ ,  $>N-R_N$  or  $>C=N-R_M$  or a bond,

- (ii)  $U$  and  $Y$  independently are hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl;
- (iii)  $R^1$  is hydroxy,  $OR^P$ ,  $-O-S^2$  group or an  $=O$ ;
- (iv)  $S^1$  is a sugar moiety of formula:



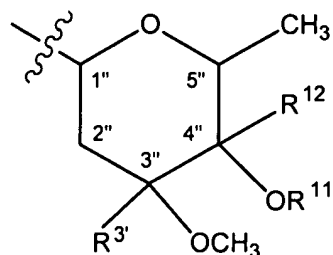
wherein

$R^8$  and  $R^9$  are both hydrogen or together form a bond, or  $R^9$  is hydrogen and  $R^8$  is  $-N(CH_3)R^y$ , wherein

$R^y$  is  $R^P$ ,  $R^Z$  or  $-C(O)R^Z$  wherein  $R^Z$  is hydrogen or alkyl or alkenyl or alkynyl or cycloalkyl or aryl or heteroaryl or alkyl substituted with  $C_2$ - $C_7$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_7$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_7$ -alkynyl, aryl or heteroaryl

$R^{10}$  is hydrogen or  $R^P$ ;

- (v)  $S^2$  is a sugar moiety of formula :

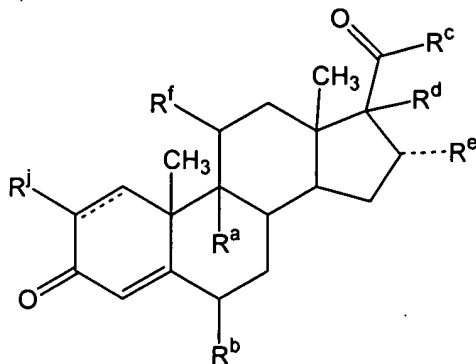


wherein:

$R^{3'}$  is hydrogen or methyl;

$R^{11}$  is hydrogen,  $R^P$  or  $O-R^{11}$  is a group that with  $R^{12}$  and with  $C/4''$  carbon atom forms a  $>C=O$  or epoxy group;





**X**

wherein

**R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;**

R<sup>c</sup> is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

R<sup>d</sup> and R<sup>e</sup> independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

R<sup>f</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

$R^j$  is hydrogen or halogen ;

(ii) a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from the NSAIDs selected from: aceclofenac, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picolinic acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen,  $\alpha$ -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celecoxib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam,

enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalmide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, reserveratol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine;

(iii) an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrozole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminogluthetamide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide, tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan; and

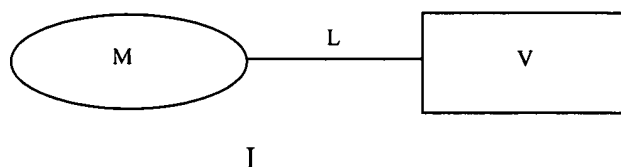
(iv) an antiviral subunit derived from the anti-viral compounds selecting from aciclovir, famciclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, lamivudine, ritonavir, indinavir, nevirapine, zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine, abacavir, ~~zalcitabine~~, amprenavir, ribavirin and adamantane;

provided that when V is a steroid or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory subunit, L is a peptide;

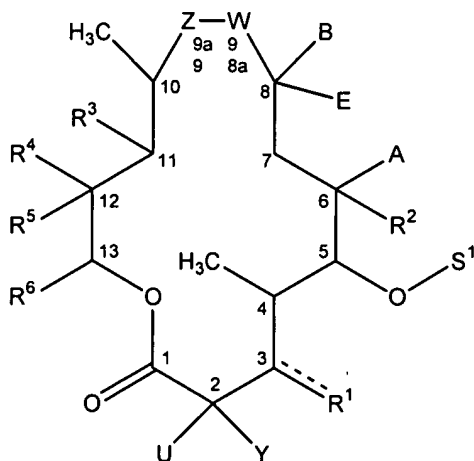
and

**L** is a linker molecule to which each of **M** and **V** are covalently linked; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof or an individual diastereoisomer thereof.

2. (Currently Amended) A compound of the formula I:



wherein **M** represents a group of  
Formula II:



## II

wherein:

- (i) Z and W independently are:  $>C=O$ ,  $>CH_2$ ,  $>CH-NR_tR_s$ ,  $>N-R_N$  or  $>C=N-R_M$  or a bond wherein:

$R_t$  and  $R_s$  independently are hydrogen or alkyl;

$R_M$  is hydroxy, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy or  $OR^p$ ;

$R_N$  is hydrogen,  $R^p$ , alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, or

$-C(X)-NR_tR_s$ ; wherein  $X$  is  $=O$  or  $=S$ ;

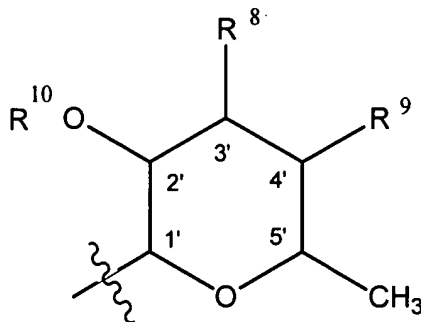
provided that  $Z$  and  $W$  cannot both simultaneously be,  $>C=O$ ,  $>CH_2$ ,

$>CH-NR_tR_s$ ,  $>N-R_N$  or  $>C=N-R_M$  or a bond,

(ii)  $U$  and  $Y$  independently are hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl;

(iii)  $R^1$  is hydroxy,  $OR^p$ ,  $-O-S^2$  group or an  $=O$ ;

(iv)  $S^1$  is a sugar moiety of formula:



wherein

$R^8$  and  $R^9$  are both hydrogen or together form a bond, or  $R^9$  is hydrogen and  $R^8$  is  $-N(CH_3)R^y$ , wherein

$R^y$  is  $R^p$ ,  $R^z$  or  $-C(O)R^z$  wherein  $R^z$  is hydrogen or alkyl or alkenyl or alkynyl or cycloalkyl or aryl or heteroaryl or alkyl substituted with  $C_2$ - $C_7$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_7$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_7$ -alkynyl, aryl or heteroaryl

$R^{10}$  is hydrogen or  $R^p$ ;

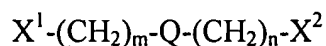
(v)  $S^2$  is a sugar moiety of formula :





- a) any reactive hydroxy, nitrogen, or epoxy group located on  $S^1$ ,  $S^2$ , or an aglycone oxygen if  $S^1$  or/and  $S^2$  is cleaved off wherein if V is an antineoplastic subunit or an antiviral subunit, the linkage site is not on  $S^1$ ;
- b) a reactive  $>N-R_N$  or  $-NR_iR_s$  or  $=O$  group located on Z or W wherein if V is an antiviral subunit, Z or W is  $>C=O$  or  $>N-R_N$ ;
- c) a reactive hydroxy group located at any one of  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ , and  $R^5$ ;
- d) ~~any other group that can be first derivatized to a hydroxy or  $-NR_iR_s$  group and  $R^p$  is hydroxyl or amino protective group,~~

wherein L is group of Formula IV:



IV

wherein

$X^1$  is selected from:  $-CH_2-$ ,  $-C(O)-$ ,  $OC(O)-$ ,  $N-O-$ ,  $-OC(O)NH-$  or  $-C(O)NH-$ ;

$X^2$  is  $-NH-$  or  $-NHC(O)-$ ,  $-OC(O)-$ ,  $-C(O)-$ ,  $-O$  or  $-CH_2-$ ;

Q is  $-NH-$  or  $-CH_2-$ , or absent;

wherein each  $-CH_2-$  or  $-NH-$  group is optionally substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_7$ -alkyl,

$C_2$ - $C_7$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_7$ -alkynyl,  $C(O)R^x$ ,  $C(O)OR^x$ ,  $C(O)NHR^x$  wherein  $R^x$  may be

$C_1$ - $C_7$ -alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl;

the symbols m and n independently are a whole number from 0 to 4, with the proviso that if Q is NH, n cannot be 0,



(ii) NSAID selected from the group consisting of: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen,  $\alpha$ -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxix acid, butibufen, carprofen, celexocib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalmide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, reserveratol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine;

(iii) an antineoplastic compound selected from the group consisting of bicaluatnide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrozole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminogluthetamide, mitotane, cisplatine, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarbine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunoribicin, teniposide tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan; **and**

(iv) an anti-viral compound selected from the group consisting of aciclovir, famciclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, lamivudine, ritonavir, indinavir, nevirapine, zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine, abacavir, ~~zalcitabine~~, amprenavir, ribavirin and adamantane;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate of any of the foregoing.

3. (Canceled)

4. (Canceled)

5. (Canceled)

6. (Canceled)

7. (Canceled)

8. (Canceled)

9. (Original) A compound according to claim 2 wherein Z and W together are: -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -NH-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-NH-, -C(O)-NH- or -NH-C(O)-;

A and B are methyl;

E is hydrogen;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydroxy or methoxy;

S<sup>1</sup> represents desosamine sugar wherein R<sup>8</sup> is selected from: hydrogen, methyl,

amino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylamino or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> dialkylamino;

R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are hydrogen;

R<sup>1</sup> is hydroxy or the O-S<sup>2</sup> group wherein the S<sup>2</sup> represents a cladinose sugar wherein:

R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen, or O-R<sup>11</sup> is a group that with R<sup>12</sup> and with C/4" carbon atom forms a >C=O or epoxy group; R<sup>12</sup> is hydrogen or a group that with O-R<sup>11</sup> and with C/4" carbon atom forms a >C=O or epoxy group;

R<sup>13</sup> is methyl;

U is hydrogen;

Y is methyl;

R<sub>6</sub> is hydroxy, methyl or ethyl;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, methoxy or a group that with R<sup>3</sup> and with C/11 and C/12 carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate bridge;

R<sup>3</sup> is hydroxy or a group that forms a cyclic carbamate bridge with W or Z, or R<sup>3</sup> is a group that with R<sup>5</sup> and with C/11 and C/12 carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate bridge;

R<sup>4</sup> is methyl;

provided that the linkage is through the nitrogen of Z at N/9a position or through the carbon of R<sup>12</sup> or through the oxygen of R<sup>11</sup> both at C/4" position of the S<sup>2</sup> sugar.

10. (Previously presented) A compound according to claim 2 wherein

X<sup>1</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>- or -OC(O)-;

X<sup>2</sup> is -NHC(O)-;

Q is -NH- or absent.

11. (Previously presented) A compound according to claim 2 wherein:

V is derived from a NSAID selecting from: S-(+) - ibuprofen, indomethacin, flurbiprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen, acetyl salicylic acid, sulindac, etodolac, ketorolac, suprofen, flunixin, diclofenac sodium and tolmetin sodium.

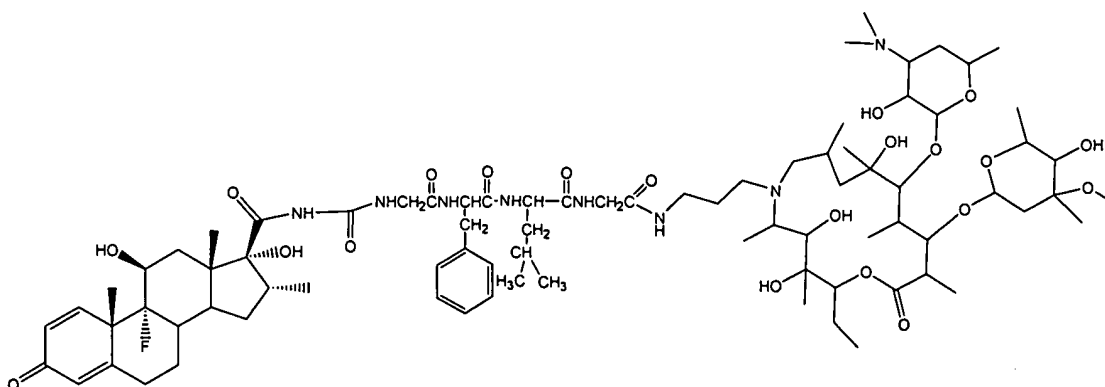
12. (Previously presented) A compound according to claim 2 wherein:

V is derived from an antineoplastic compounds selecting from: methotrexate, paclitaxel, camptothecin and doxorubicin.

13. (Previously presented) A compound according to claim 2 wherein

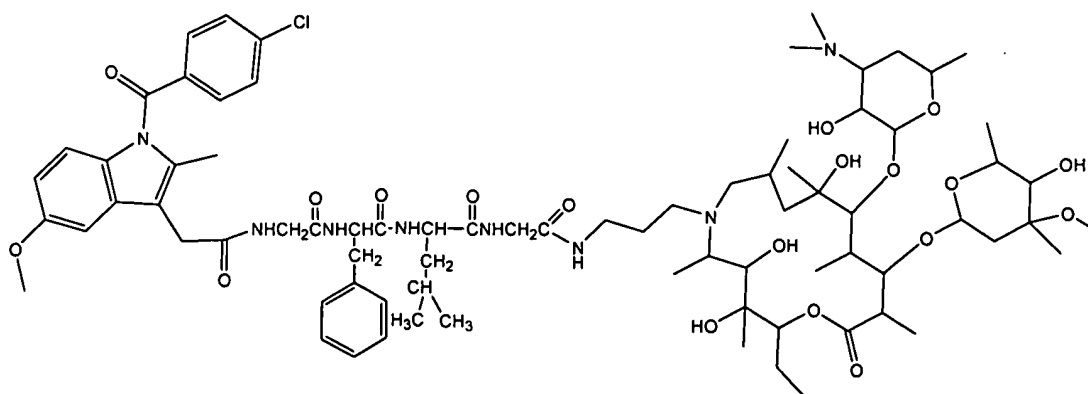
V is derived from the anti-viral compounds selected from: the group consisting of: zidovudine, didanosine and stavudine.

14. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:

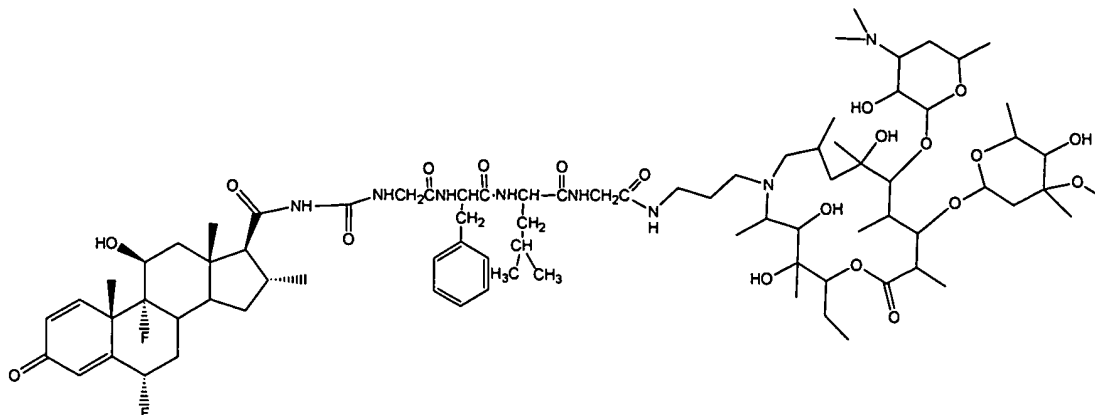


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

15. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:

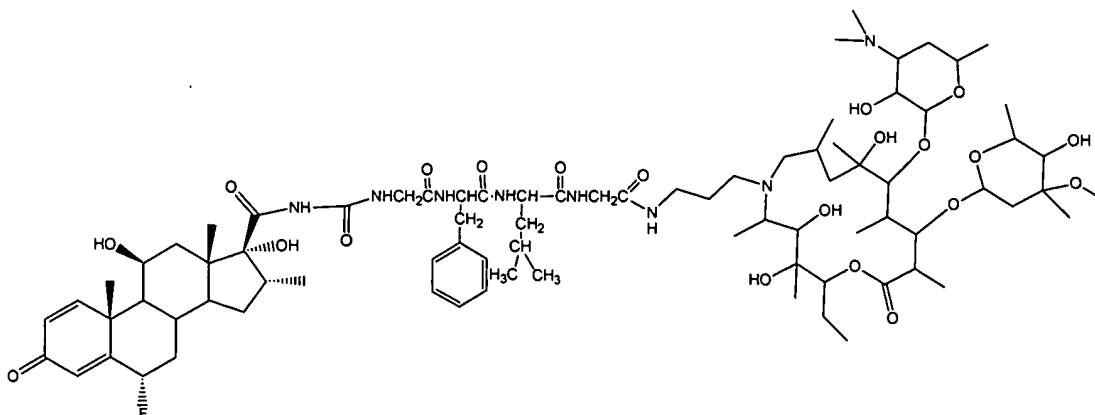






or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

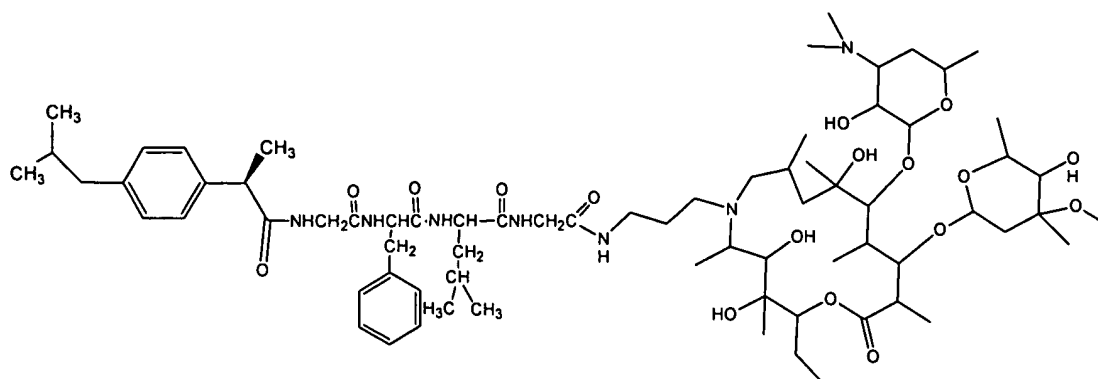
19. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

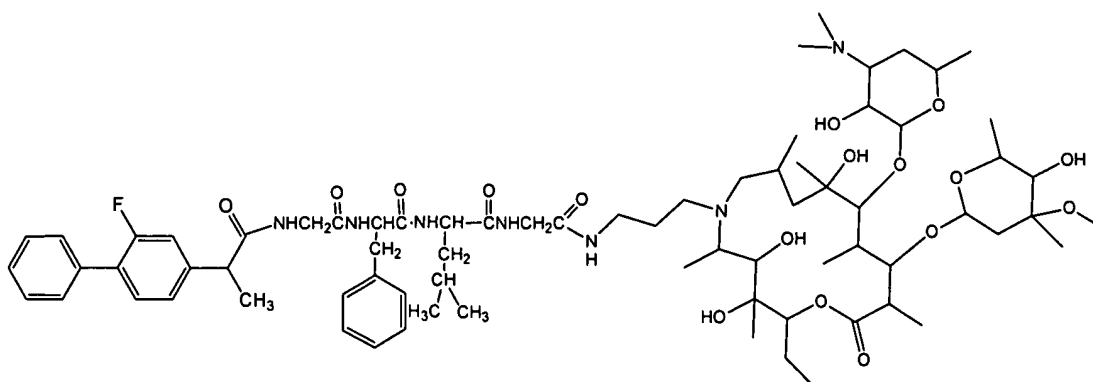
20. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:





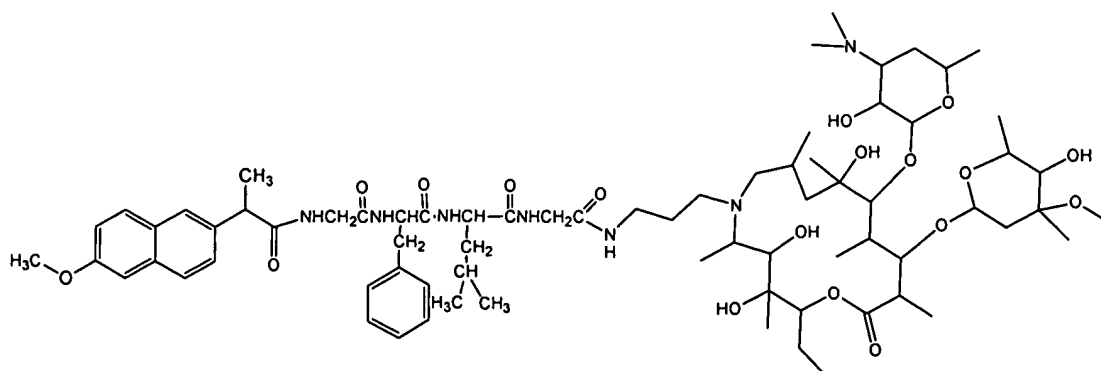
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

21. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



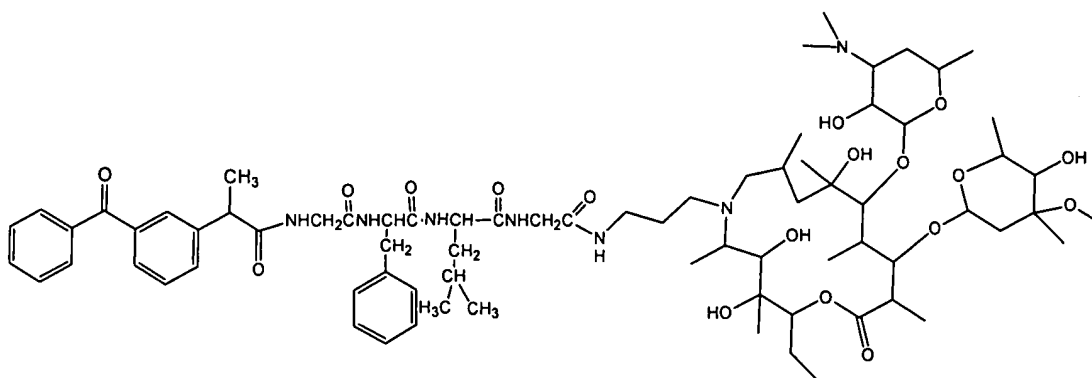
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

22. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



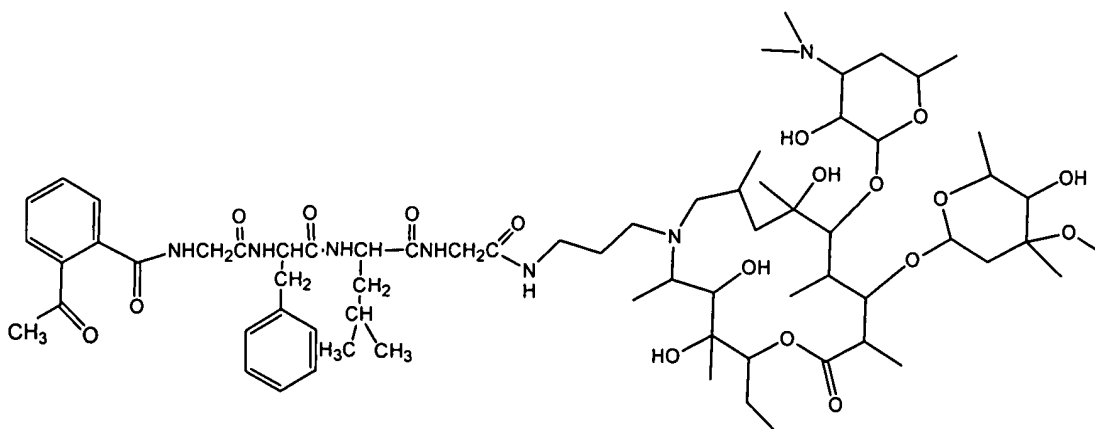
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

23. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



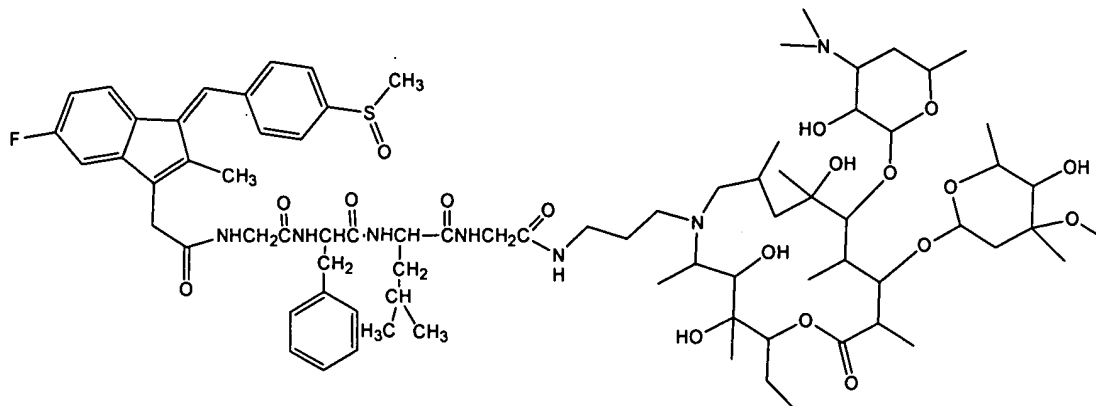
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

24. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



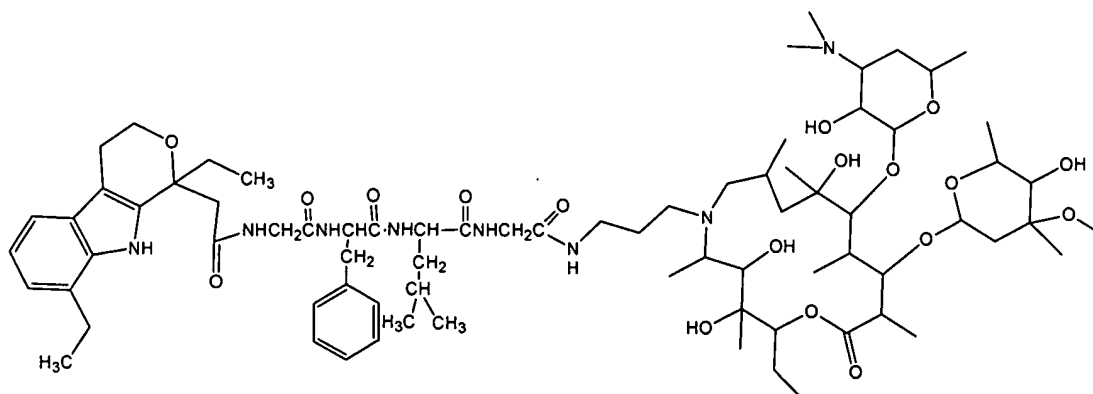
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

25. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



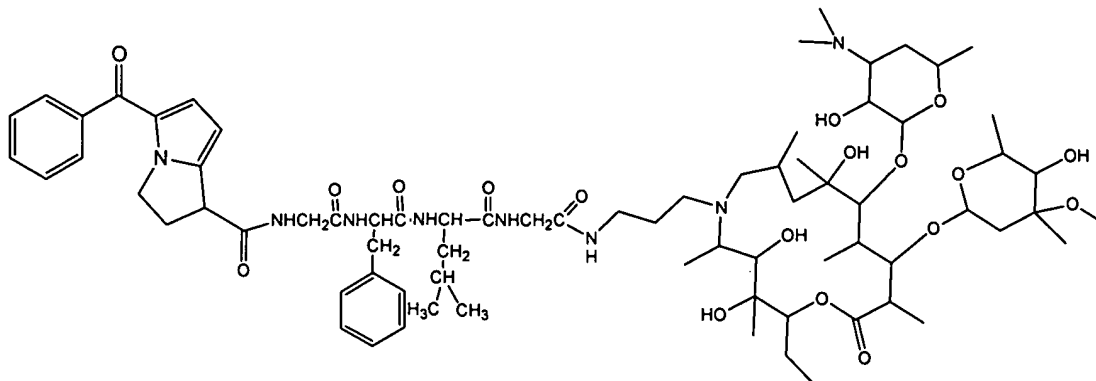
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

26. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



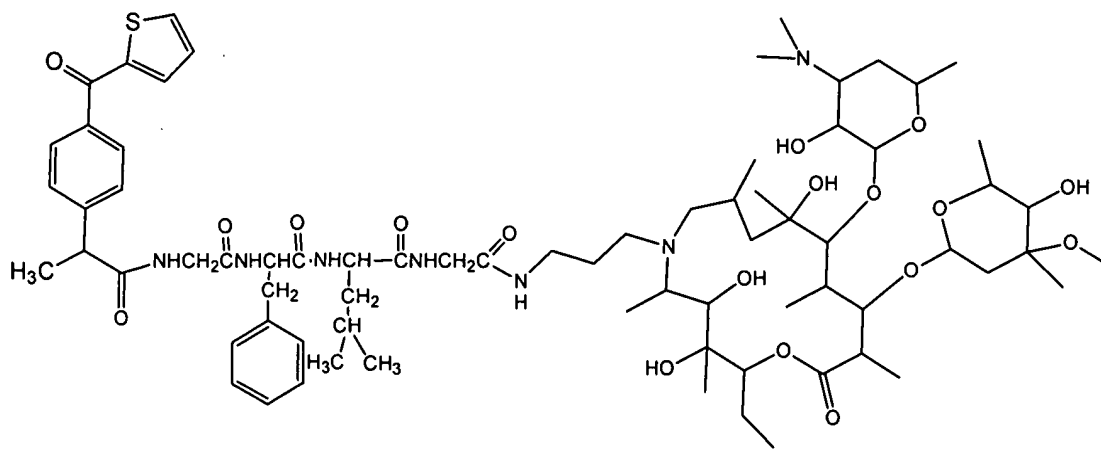
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

27. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



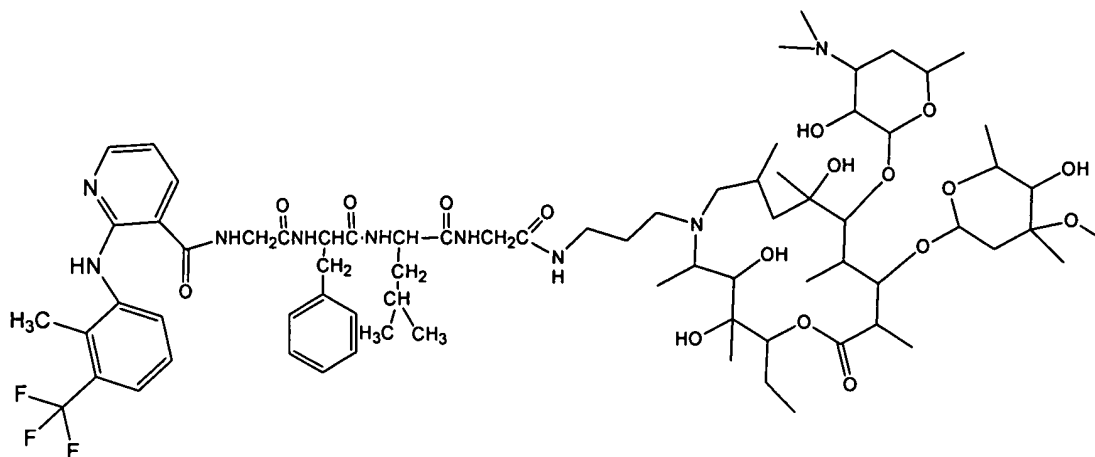
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

28. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



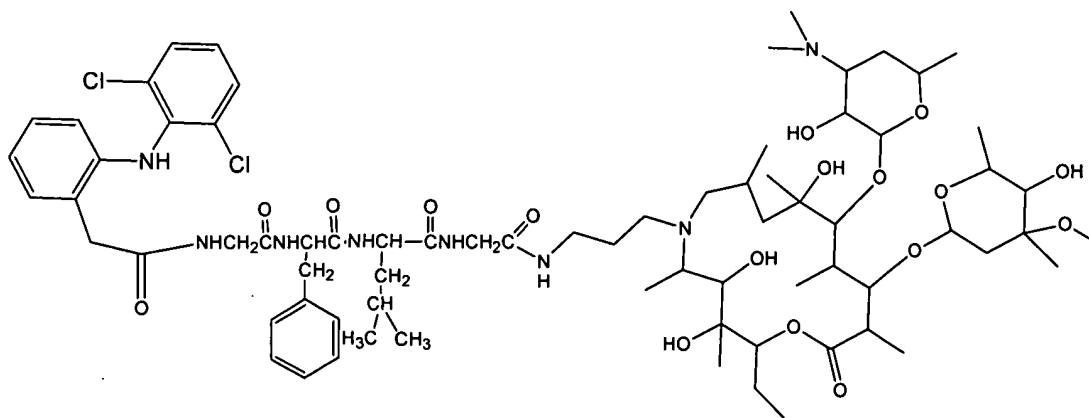
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

29. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



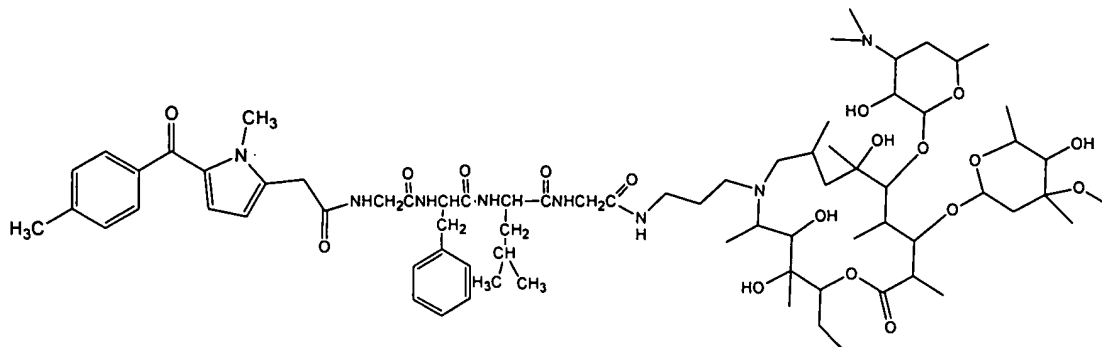
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

30. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



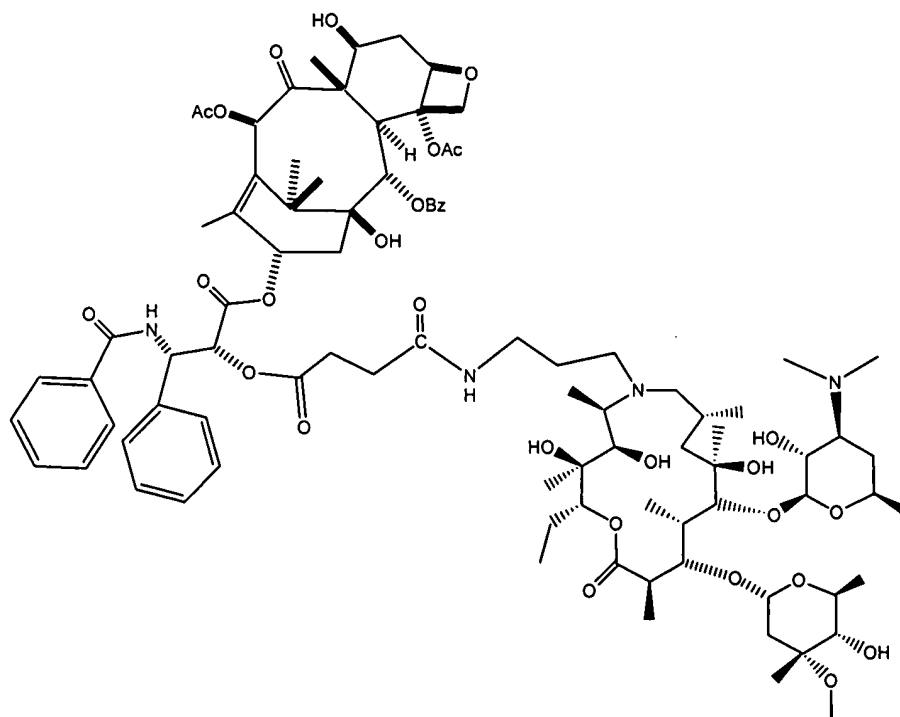
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

31. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



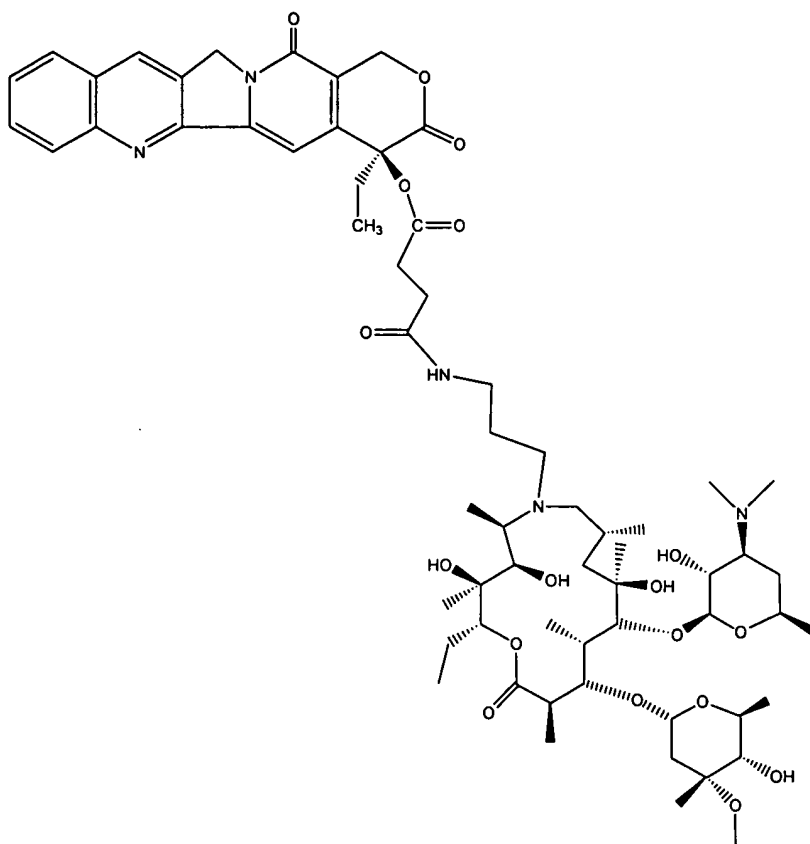
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

32. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

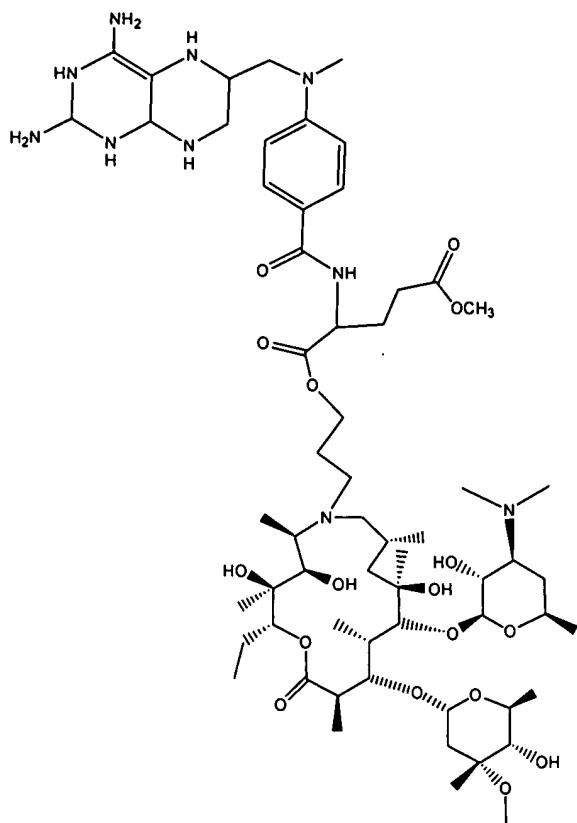
33. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:



34. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:

34. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:

١

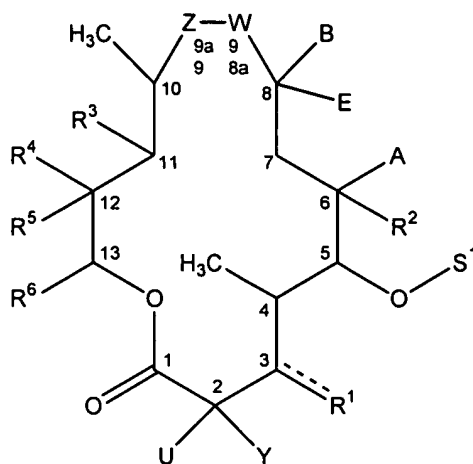


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

35. (Previously presented) A compound of the Formula:







## II

wherein:

- (i) Z and W independently are:  $>\text{C}=\text{O}$ ,  $>\text{CH}_2$ ,  $>\text{CH}-\text{NR}_t\text{R}_s$ ,  $>\text{N}-\text{R}_N$  or  $>\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{R}_M$  or a bond wherein:

$\text{R}_t$  and  $\text{R}_s$  independently are hydrogen or alkyl;

$\text{R}_M$  is hydroxy, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy or  $\text{OR}^p$ ;

$\text{R}_N$  is hydrogen,  $\text{R}^p$ , alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, or

$-\text{C}(\text{X})-\text{NR}_t\text{R}_s$ ; wherein X is  $=\text{O}$  or  $=\text{S}$ ;

provided that Z and W cannot both simultaneously be,  $>\text{C}=\text{O}$ ,  $>\text{CH}_2$ ,

$>\text{CH}-\text{NR}_t\text{R}_s$ ,  $>\text{N}-\text{R}_N$  or  $>\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{R}_M$  or a bond,

- (ii) U and Y independently are hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl;  
 (iii)  $\text{R}^1$  is hydroxy,  $\text{OR}^p$ ,  $-\text{O}-\text{S}^2$  group or an  $=\text{O}$ ;  
 (iv)  $\text{S}^1$  is a sugar moiety of formula:



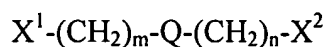
- (ix) E is hydrogen or halogen;
- (x)  $R^3$  is hydroxy,  $OR^P$ , alkoxy or  $R^3$  is a group that with  $R^5$  and with C/11 and C/12 carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate; or if W or Z is  $>N-R_N$   $R^3$  is a group that with W or Z forms a cyclic carbamate;
- (xi)  $R^4$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl;
- (xii)  $R^5$  is hydrogen, hydroxy,  $OR^P$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy, or a group that with  $R^3$  and with C/11 and C/12 carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate;
- (xiii)  $R^6$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; and  
 $R^P$  is hydroxyl or amino protective group;

wherein **M** has a linkage site through which it is linked to **V** *via* linking group **L**; provided that the linkage site ~~being~~ is at one or more of the following:

- a) any reactive hydroxy, nitrogen, or epoxy group located on  $S^1$ ,  $S^2$ , or an aglycone oxygen if  $S^1$  or/and  $S^2$  is cleaved off wherein if V is an antineoplastic subunit or an antiviral subunit, the linkage site is not on  $S^1$ ;
- b) a reactive  $>N-R_N$  or  $-NR_tR_s$  or  $=O$  group located on Z or W wherein if V is an antiviral subunit, Z or W is  $>C=O$  or  $>N-R_N$ ;
- c) a reactive hydroxy group located at any one of  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ , and  $R^5$ ;
- d) ~~any other group that can be first derivatized to a hydroxy or  $-NR_tR_s$  group and~~

~~$-R^P$  is hydroxyl or amino protective group;~~

wherein **L** is group of Formula IV:



IV

wherein

$X^1$  is selected from:  $-CH_2-$ ,  $-C(O)-$ ,  $OC(O)-$ ,  $N-O-$ ,  $-OC(O)NH-$  or  $-C(O)NH-$ ;

$X^2$  is  $-NH-$  or  $-NHC(O)-$ ,  $-OC(O)-$ ,  $-C(O)-$ ,  $-O$  or  $-CH_2-$ ;

Q is -NH- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-, or absent;

wherein each -CH<sub>2</sub>- or -NH- group may be optionally substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-alkynyl, C(O)R<sup>x</sup>, C(O)OR<sup>x</sup>, C(O)NHR<sup>x</sup> wherein R<sup>x</sup> may be C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl;

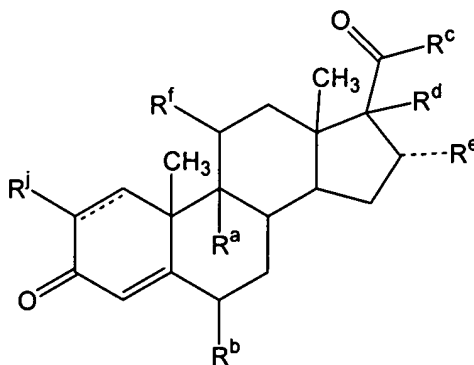
the symbols m and n independently are a whole number from 0 to 4, with the proviso that if Q is NH, n cannot be 0,

with proviso that if L is group of Formula IV, V is an antineoplastic subunit or an antiviral subunit; or

L represents a polypeptide of between about two and about 50 amino acids joined together;

V is selected from the group consisting of

(i) anti-inflammatory steroid subunit which represents a member of the group of Formula X:



**X**

wherein

R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

R<sup>c</sup> is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

R<sup>d</sup> and R<sup>e</sup> independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

R<sup>f</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

R<sup>j</sup> is hydrogen or halogen;

(ii) a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from the NSAID selected from the group consisting of: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen,  $\alpha$ -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celexocib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalimide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, reserveratol, salacetamide,

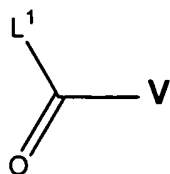
salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine;

(iii) an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from a group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrozole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminogluthetamide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide, tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan; and

(iv) an antiviral subunit derived from the anti-viral compounds selected from a group consisting of aciclovir, famciclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, lamivudine, ritonavir, indinavir, nevirapine, zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine, abacavir, ~~zalcitabine~~, amprenavir, ribavirin and adamantane; and  
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof or an individual diastereoisomer thereof

which comprises the steps of:

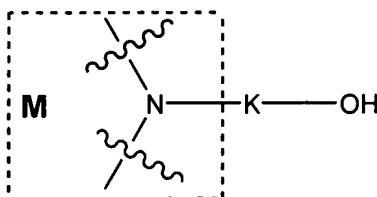
- a) for a compound of Formula I, where  $X^2$  is -NHC(O)-, by reacting a compound of Formula VI:



VI

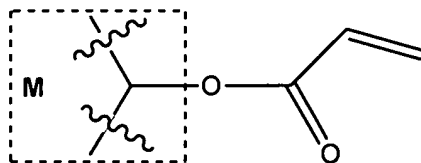
## VIIa

b) for a compound of Formula I, where X<sup>2</sup> is -OC(O)-, by reacting a compound of Formula VI and the free hydroxyl group of a macrolide represented by Formula VIIb:



### VIIb

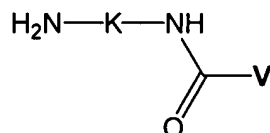
c) for a compound of Formula I, wherein X<sup>1</sup> is -OC(O)-, Q is -NH- and X<sup>2</sup> is -NHC(O)-, by reacting a macrolide represented by Formula VIIc:



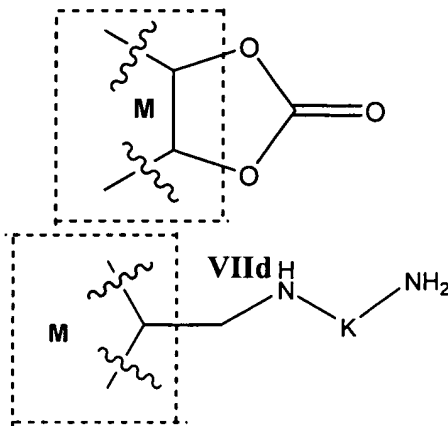


**VIIc**

and a free amino group of the compound represented by Formula **VIb**:

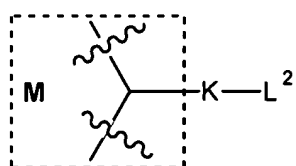
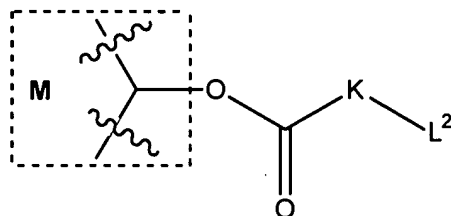
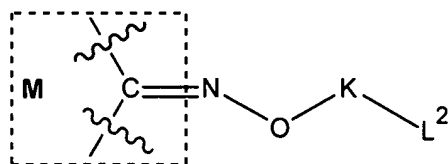
**VIb**

d) for a compound of Formula **I**, where  $\text{X}^1$  is  $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NH}-$  and  $\text{X}^2$  is  $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})-$ , by reacting a macrolide represented by Formula **VIIId** and free amino group of the compound represented by Formula **VIb**:

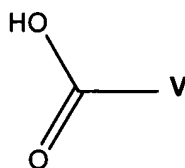
**VIIe**

e) for a compound of Formula **I**, where  $\text{X}^1$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $\text{Q}$  is  $-\text{NH}-$  and  $\text{X}^2$  is  $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})-$ , by reacting a macrolide represented by Formula **VIIe** and a compound of Formula **VI**:

f) for any **L** compound of Formula **I** by reacting a macrolide represented by Formula **VIIIf** or by Formula **VIIg** or by Formula **VIIh** having a leaving group  $L^2$

**VIIIf****VIIg****VIIh**

with a free carboxylic acid of a nonsteroid anti inflammatory subunit represented by the Formula **VIc**:

**VIc**



R<sup>f</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

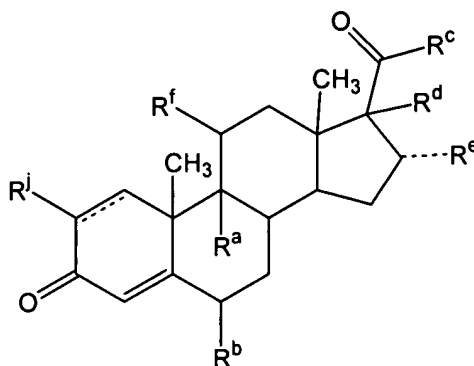
R<sup>j</sup> is hydrogen or halogen;

and (ii) an NSAIDs selected from: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen,  $\alpha$ -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celecoxib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalimide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, reserveratol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine.

39. (Previously presented) A method of treating an inflammatory condition or an immune or anaphylactic disorder associated with infiltration of leukocytes into inflamed tissue in a

subject in need thereof which comprises administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1 wherein;

V is chosen from the group consisting of (i) an anti-inflammatory steroid subunit of Formula X:



**X**

wherein

$R^a$  and  $R^b$  independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

$R^c$  is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

$R^d$  and  $R^e$  independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

$R^f$  is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

$R^j$  is hydrogen or halogen;

and (ii) a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from an NSAID selected from the group consisting of: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen,  $\alpha$ -bisabolol,

bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celecoxib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalimide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, reserveratol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine.

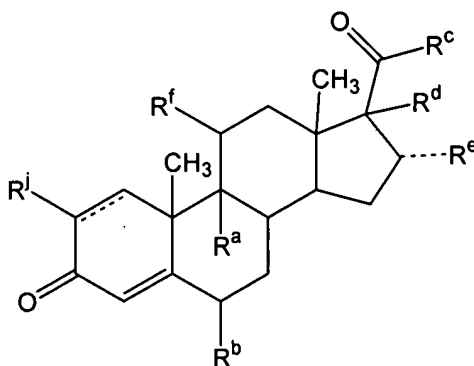
40. (Original) Method according to claim 39, wherein said condition or disorder is selected from the group consisting of asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome, bronchitis, and cystic fibrosis.

41. (Original) A method according to claim 39, wherein said inflammatory condition or disorder is selected from the group consisting of inflammatory conditions or immune disorders of the lungs, joints, eyes, bowel, skin, and heart.

42. (Original) A method according to claim 39, wherein said inflammatory condition or disorder is selected from the group consisting of asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome, bronchitis, cystic fibrosis, rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid spondylitis, osteoarthritis, gouty

arthritis, uveitis, conjunctivitis, inflammatory bowel conditions, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, distal proctitis, psoriasis, eczema, dermatitis, coronary infarct damage, chronic inflammation, endotoxin shock, and smooth muscle proliferation disorders.

43. (Previously presented) A method for abating inflammation in an affected organ or tissue comprising delivering to said organ or tissue a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1 wherein V is selected from the group consisting of (i) an anti-inflammatory steroid subunit of Formula X:



**X**

wherein

$R^a$  and  $R^b$  independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

$R^c$  is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

$R^d$  and  $R^e$  independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

$R^f$  is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

$R^j$  is hydrogen or halogen;

and (ii) a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from the NSAID selected from the group consisting of: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen,  $\alpha$ -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celexocib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalmide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, reserveratol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine.

44. (Currently Amended) A method for the treatment of viral diseases, disorders and conditions, comprising administering to a subject afflicted with one of said diseases or disorders an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1 wherein V is an antiviral subunit derived from the anti-viral compounds selected from the group consisting of aciclovir, famciclovir,





therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1, wherein V is an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from the group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrozole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminogluthetamide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide, tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan.

50. (Original) The method according to claim 49 wherein said symptom or sign of neoplasia is selected from the group consisting of tumor burden, tumor size, afflicted organ weight, tumor recurrence, survival time, length or extent of subject remission, growth of cancer cells, cancer cell survival, apoptosis index, metastasis extent or metastasis rate, a biological marker associated with a particular type of neoplasia, proliferation markers, activation of relevant oncogenes, dysregulation of tumor associated receptor function, tumor-specific antigens and tumor associated angiogenesis.

51. (Previously presented) A method of treating neoplasia comprising administering to a subject afflicted with neoplasia a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1, wherein V is an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from the group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrozole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminogluthetamide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide, tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan.



R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

R<sup>c</sup> is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

R<sup>d</sup> and R<sup>e</sup> independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

R<sup>f</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

R<sup>j</sup> is hydrogen or halogen;

and (ii) a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from an NSAID selected from the group consisting of: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen,  $\alpha$ -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celexocib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalmide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, reserveratol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate,



**X**

wherein

R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup> independently represents, hydrogen or halogen;

R<sup>c</sup> is hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, thiocarbamoyl, carbamoyl or a valence-bond;

R<sup>d</sup> and R<sup>e</sup> independently represents: hydrogen, hydroxy, methyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or each are a group that forms a 1,3-dioxolane ring with the other or a valence bond;

R<sup>f</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, chloro, or forming a keto group with the carbon atom it is attached to;

R<sup>j</sup> is hydrogen or halogen;

and (ii) a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from the NSAID selected from the group consisting of: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen,  $\alpha$ -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celecoxib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone,

paracetamol, parsalimide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, reserveratol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine.

59. (Currently Amended) A method for the treatment of viral diseases, disorders and conditions, comprising administering to a subject afflicted with one of said diseases or disorders an effective amount of a compound according to claim 2 wherein V is an antiviral subunit derived from the anti-viral compounds selected from the group consisting of aciclovir, famciclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, lamivudine, ritonavir, indinavir, nevirapine, zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine, abacavir, ~~zalcitabine~~, amprenavir, ribavirin and adamantane.

60. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 59 wherein said viral disease is HIV.

61. (Currently Amended) A method for abating a sign or symptom or markers of a viral infection comprising administering to a subject presenting with said sign or symptom or marker a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 2, wherein V is an antiviral subunit derived from the anti-viral compounds selected from the group consisting of aciclovir, famciclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, lamivudine, ritonavir, indinavir, nevirapine, zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine, abacavir, ~~zalcitabine~~, amprenavir, ribavirin and adamantane

62. (Previously presented) A method for treating a symptom or sign or marker of viral infection, comprising administering to a subject presenting with said sign or symptom or marker a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 2, wherein V is an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from the group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine,

thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrozole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminogluthetamide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide, tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan.

63. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 62 wherein said symptom or sign is selected from the group consisting of viral load, viral replication, viral activity, viremia, viral-specific antigens, viral RNA, viral DNA, reverse transcriptase activity, antiviral cytotoxic cell activity in the subject, and T-cell or CD4+ cell count of the subject.

64. (Previously presented) A method of treating a symptom or sign or marker of neoplasia comprising administering to a subject presenting with said symptom or sign a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 2, wherein V is an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from the group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrozole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminogluthetamide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide, tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan.

65. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 64 wherein said symptom or sign of neoplasia is selected from the group consisting of tumor burden, tumor size, afflicted organ weight, tumor recurrence, survival time, length or extent of subject remission, growth of cancer cells, cancer cell survival, apoptosis index, metastasis extent or metastasis rate, a biological marker associated with a particular type of neoplasia, proliferation markers, activation of



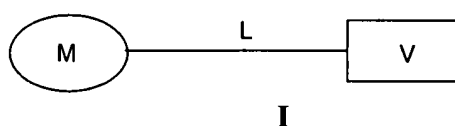
relevant oncogenes dysregulation of tumor associated receptor function, tumor-specific antigens and tumor associated angiogenesis.

66. (Previously presented) A method of treating neoplasia comprising administering to a subject afflicted with neoplasia a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 2, wherein V is an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from the group consisting of bicalutamide, camptothecin, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrozole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminogluthetamide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan, etoposide, mitoxantrone, idarubicin, cyclophosphamide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, teniposide, tamoxifen, taxotere and topotecan.

67. (New) The compound of claim 1, wherein Z is  $>N-R_N$  and M is linked to L at Z.

68. (New) The compound of claim 1 wherein L is a peptide.

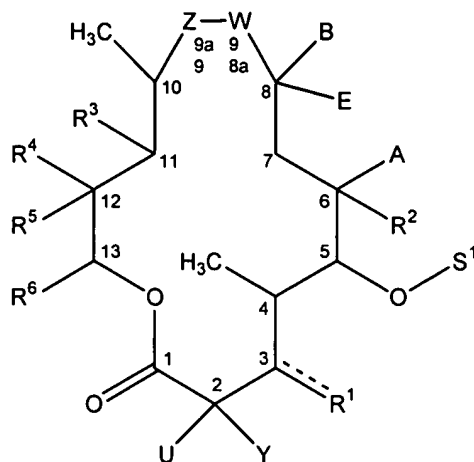
69. (New) A compound of the formula I:



wherein

**M** represents a group of

Formula II:



**II**

wherein:

- (i) Z and W independently are:  $>C=O$ ,  $>CH_2$ ,  $>CH-NR_tR_s$ ,  $>N-R_N$  or  $>C=N-R_M$  or a bond wherein:

$R_t$  and  $R_s$  independently are hydrogen or alkyl;

$R_M$  is hydroxy, alkoxy, substituted alkoxy or  $OR^p$ ;

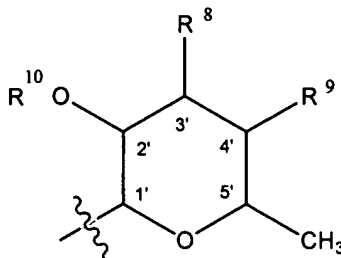
$R_N$  is hydrogen,  $R^p$ , alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, or

$-C(X)-NR_tR_s$ ; wherein X is  $=O$  or  $=S$ ;

provided that Z and W cannot both simultaneously be,  $>C=O$ ,  $>CH_2$ ,

$>CH-NR_tR_s$ ,  $>N-R_N$  or  $>C=N-R_M$  or a bond,

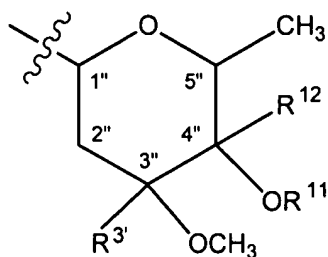
- (ii) U and Y independently are hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl;  
 (iii)  $R^1$  is hydroxy,  $OR^p$ ,  $-O-S^2$  group or an  $=O$ ;  
 (iv)  $S^1$  is a sugar moiety of formula:



R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> are both hydrogen or together form a bond, or R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen and R<sup>8</sup> is -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)R<sup>y</sup>, wherein

$R^{10}$  is hydrogen or  $R^p$ ;

(v)  $S^2$  is a sugar moiety of formula :



R<sup>3</sup>' is hydrogen or methyl;

R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen, R<sup>p</sup> or O-R<sup>11</sup> is a group that with R<sup>12</sup> and with C/4" carbon atom forms a >C=O or epoxy group;

R<sup>12</sup> is hydrogen or a group that with O-R<sup>11</sup> group and with C/4" carbon atom forms a >C=O or epoxy group;

(vi)  $R^2$  is hydrogen, hydroxy,  $OR^p$  or alkoxy

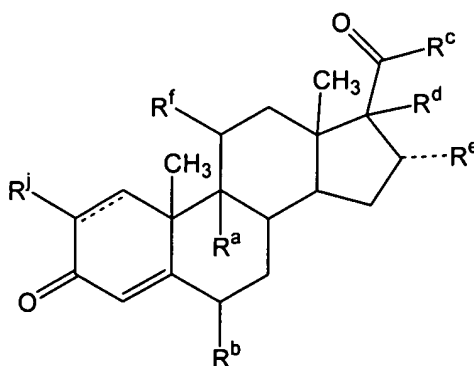
(vii) A is hydrogen or methyl;

(viii) B is methyl or epoxy;

- (ix) E is hydrogen or halogen;
- (x)  $R^3$  is hydroxy,  $OR^p$ , alkoxy or  $R^3$  is a group that with  $R^5$  and with C/11 and C/12 carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate; or if W or Z is  $>N-R_N$   $R^3$  is a group that with W or Z forms a cyclic carbamate;
- (xi)  $R^4$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl;
- (xii)  $R^5$  is hydrogen, hydroxy,  $OR^p$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy, or a group that with  $R^3$  and with C/11 and C/12 carbon atoms forms a cyclic carbonate or carbamate;
- (xiii)  $R^6$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; and
- $R^p$  is hydroxyl or amino protective group;
- wherein **M** has a linkage site through which it is linked to **V** *via* linking group **L**; provided that the linkage site is at one or more of the following:

- any reactive hydroxy, nitrogen, or epoxy group located on  $S^1$ ,  $S^2$ , or an aglycone oxygen if  $S^1$  or/and  $S^2$  is cleaved off;
- a reactive  $>N-R_N$  or  $-NR_tR_s$  or  $=O$  group located on Z or W;
- a reactive hydroxy group located at any one of  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ , and  $R^5$ ;
- any other group that can be first derivatized to a hydroxy or  $-NR_tR_s$  group and

**V** is chosen from the group consisting of (i) an anti-inflammatory steroid subunit of the Formula X:



**X**

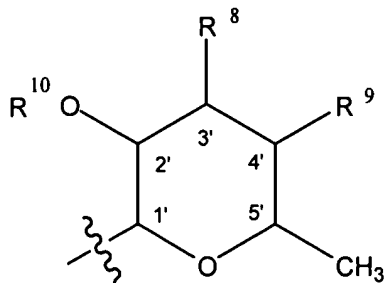






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(iii) R<sup>1</sup> is hydroxy, OR<sup>p</sup>, -O-S<sup>2</sup> group or an =O;  
(iv) S<sup>1</sup> is a sugar moiety of formula:



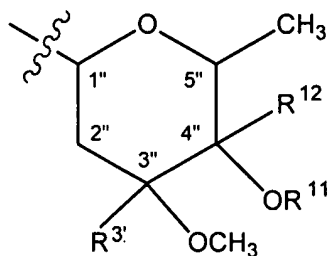
wherein

R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> are both hydrogen or together form a bond, or R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen and R<sup>8</sup> is -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)R<sup>y</sup>, wherein

R<sup>y</sup> is R<sup>p</sup>, R<sup>z</sup> or -C(O)R<sup>z</sup> wherein R<sup>z</sup> is hydrogen or alkyl which may be substituted with C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-alkynyl, aryl or heteroaryl

$R^{10}$  is hydrogen or  $R^p$ ;

(v)  $S^2$  is a sugar moiety of formula :



wherein:

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen or methyl;

R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen,

$R^{12}$  is hydrogen;

- (vi) R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, OR<sup>p</sup> or alkoxy
- (vii) A is hydrogen or methyl;
- (viii) B is methyl or epoxy;
- (ix) E is hydrogen or halogen;





(ii) a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory subunit derived from the NSAIDs selected from: aceclofenac, acemetacin, acetaminophen, acetaminosalol, acetyl-salicylic acid, acetyl-salicylic-2-amino-4-picoline-acid, 5-aminoacetylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aminoprofen, amfenac, ampyrone, ampiroxicam, anileridine, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen,  $\alpha$ -bisabolol, bromfenac, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, bromosaligenin, bucloxic acid, butibufen, carprofen, celexocib, chromoglycate, cinmetacin, clindanac, clopirac, sodium diclofenac, diflunisal, ditazol, droxicam, enfenamic acid, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, fepradinol, flufenac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, flunoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, glutametacin, glycol salicylate, ibufenac, ibuprofen, ibuproxam, indomethacin, indoprofen, isofezolac, isoxepac, isoxicam, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lornoxicam, loxoprofen, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, meloxicam, mesalamine, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, montelukast, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, nimesulide, olsalazine, oxaceprol, oxaprozin, oxyphenbutazone, paracetamol, parsalmide, perisoxal, phenyl-acethyl-salicylate, phenylbutazone, phenylsalicylate, pyrazolac, piroxicam, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, reserveratol, salacetamide, salicylamide, salicylamide-O-acetyl acid, salicylsulphuric acid, salicin, salicylamide, salsalate, sulindac, suprofen, suxibutazone, tamoxifen, tenoxicam, tiaprofenic acid, tiaramide, ticlopridine, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, tropesin, xenbucin, ximoprofen, zaltoprofen, zomepirac, tomoxiprol, zafirlukast and cyclosporine;

(iii) an antineoplastic subunit derived from the antineoplastic compounds selected from bicalutamide, estramustine phosphate, flutamide, mechlorethamine, thiotepa, ifosfamide, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, paclitaxel, lomustine, irinotecan, methotrexate, vinorelbine, anastrozole, floxuridine, melphalan, vincristine, vinblastine, mitomycin, nandrolone, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin, aminogluthetamide, mitotane, cisplatin, chlorambucil, pentostatin, cladribine, busulfan,

